

# Characteristics of the Breeder in Tammekawatang Grazing Field of Pinrang Regency, South Sulawesi

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**Abstract**— *The need for beef nationwide reaches 300,000 tons/year so that the availability of beef cattle will not be able to meet the needs of the community annually so that the effort is needed to increase the productivity of the livestock sector, one of them is to do the empowerment program of cattle farmers. Therefore, it takes Information related to the farmer character that will be empowered so that the preparation of the empowerment strategy can be more directional and the result will be more optimal. This research aims to determine the characteristics of farmers who follow the grazing empowerment program in hopes that the knowledge can be used to empower local farmers. The research was conducted in the Pinrang district of Suppa and Mattirobulu sub-districts with samples of 147 breeders. The collection of research data is done using questionnaires and then carried out data using the SmartPLS statistics tool. The result of this research is known that breeders who participated in the majority Empowerment program have 1 cattle cow with an elementary school level education, aged between 17-50 years, and have been raising the livestock for 6-10 years.*

**Keywords**— *Characteristics of farmers, empowerment programs, beef Cattle.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Livestock is the activity of breeding and cultivating farm animals to get the benefits and outcomes of the activities. The understanding of farms is not limited to maintenance. Livestock is one of the mainstays of development in general because the development of farms produces high-quality foodstuffs such as meat, milk, and eggs. The purpose of the ranch is to seek profit with the application of management principles on production factors that have been optimally combined (Ansari, 2017).

Beef cattle is one of the resources of producing food in the form of meat that has a high economic value and important meaning in the life of society. Beef cattle can produce a variety of food sources and other products such as manure, skin, and bones that can be utilized for daily needs. Cattle produce approximately 50% of the world's meat needs, 95% for dairy needs, and 85% of the skin needs for shoemaking (Sarjono, 2011)

Pinrang is an excellent region to serve as a place for the development of beef cattle. Due to the support of climate suitability and access to various areas of consumers is easier. Pinrang District has an advantage in the cattle breeding business because of the availability of extensive land so that the availability of livestock feed can be fulfilled. According to Siregar (2008) stating that the factors affecting the production of cattle are the adequacy of its nutrients, if the cattle suffer from vitamin and mineral deficiency it will affect the

metabolic process that resulted in the resistance of productivity and growth. According to the Central Statistics Agency (2016), 2 sub-districts that have the largest cattle population in Pinrang District, Suppa District, and Mattirobulu Sub-district. Suppa Subdistrict from 2011 – 2015 increased from 2,616 to 3,085 Tails and Mattirobulu Sub-district was increased from 2,823 to 3,340 of a tail. The two sub-districts are the region of the Tammekawatang grazing area.

Community involvement in Tammekawatang Pasture is one of the very important factors to support the success of the program that is run. Various programs that have been conducted include making artificial insemination (IB), planting Indigofera, maintenance, and processing of livestock feed (mini Ranch), counseling activities, making compost. The success of the Breeder Empowerment Program can improve farmers' welfare. According to Ramadan (2013), Community Empowerment is expected to increase the potential of society to be able to improve the quality of life for the whole community through activities that lead the community to gain power and ability. Empowerment efforts should be directed and addressed directly to those in need, with programs designed to address problems and as needed.

According to the Livestock Service agency Pinrang (2016) farmers data on Tammekawatang grazing is as many as 238 people but the participation rate of the empowerment program is very low. Therefore, it takes an intrusive effort of empowerment strategy which begins with the search of information related to the breeder who will become an empowerment program.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

This research was conducted in May 2018 in the grazing field of Tammekawatang, Pinrang Regency, South Sulawesi. The selection of the location because in the field of grazing Tammekawatang has 2 districts that the largest beef population in Pinrang District namely Suppa District and Mattirobulu subdistrict.

Methods of research using survey methods and data collection using questionnaires and structured interviews to samples of 147 local farmers.

## III. RESULT DISCUSSION

Pinrang Regency with the capital of Pinrang is located 185 km north of the capital of South Sulawesi Province (185 km), placed 4 ° 10 ' 30 "to 30 ° 19 ' 13" South latitude and 119 ° 26 ' 44 "to 119 ° 47 ' 20" east longitude. Administratively, Pinrang Regency consists of 12 sub-districts, 39 Kelurahan,

and 65 villages. The boundary of this district is the north with Tana Toraja Regency, East with Sidenreng Rappang and Enrekang, West with Polewali Mandar (Polman), West Sulawesi Province, the south with Parepare city. The area of the district reaches 1,961.77 km<sup>2</sup> or about 3.1 percent of the land area of South Sulawesi and is very strategic because it is a road traffic route that connects South Sulawesi province with East Kalimantan and Central Sulawesi through Mamuju Regency (West Sulawesi).

Pinrang Regency of South Sulawesi, 1,961.77 Square area has a big opportunity on livestock commodities. There is a very large expanse of grazing. The number of cattle in Pinrang ranges from 25 thousand, a small enough number for land so broad. On the other hand, the local government still imports the carcasses 800 thousand tons per year. Carcasses are part of cattle after slaughtered, consisting of meat and bones, without head, feet, skin, and innards.

### 1) *Livestock Business Profile*

Maintenance with the grazing system means that most of the life of livestock is spent in grazing. This period of life is a time when cattle after the weaning (SAPIH) to reach the gender or body, which will then be returned to the grazing field according to the management of the Budiqaan. Simply put, this magnification management follows the flow of a production cycle or a cycle of livestock growth, ranging from the age of the Child (Pedet), weaning (SAPIH), young cattle, or Dara, then grows further into the adult cattle. Two main maintenance places in the grazing area, namely cultivation cage, and paddock that contains shelter for additional nutrient supply. Broadly, according to the production cycle, the cattle that have entered the age of the weaning (SAPIH), can then be removed from the cage of cultivation to be raised in the pasture until reaching the age of adulthood and ready to be removed/sold.

The area management cycle then provides limitations, settings, according to the production cycle. After the cattle, then the outer selection, namely cattle seedlings and the subsequent going will be raised in the grazing field.

Livestock that has reached a young age (especially males) should be grouped in their herd. It is done to 1) Prevent livestock to marry, and; 2) to effectively provide the supplement (feed feedlot) that will be given and put on the shelter in grazing. The livestock of seedlings is in the area until they reach a young age or a virgin, which will be prepared to be a stud and a substitute parent. This means that when the seedlings have reached the adult body, livestock will be fed into sometimes cultivation, but when the cage can still suffice and the stud, then the wedding/cultivation process is done in the grazing field.

### 2) *Number of Livestock*

Understanding the number of cattle owned is the amount of cattle cows that are kept by the respondents both own and belong to other people who are cultivated until the time the research is executed then expressed in livestock units (UT) with the conversion value as follows one calf tail equal to 0.25 ut one young cow cattle equal to 0.5 ut and one adult cow

equals 1 ut.

The Data of the results showed that from 147 respondents as much as 66.6% had an amount of livestock 0.75-1 UT, 20.5% of respondents had 1.50-2.5 UT, and 12.9% had a > 2.75 UT. The Data shows that the respondents included small-scale cut cattle businesses because of their relatively little number of livestock.

The result of the analysis of the outer weight of cattle owned yields a value of -0.256. These results have the meaning that the number of cattle owned is declared invalid ( $p > 0.05$ ). The outer weight value is 0.256 and statistically influential does not manifest this means that the fewer livestock that is owned then the participants will also be reduced because farmers think that participation in the program becomes insignificant.

The fact in the field breeder makes the cattle as an investment or as savings when there is an urgent need then the farmer sells its livestock it makes the reason farmers are motivated to a farm when having a lot of livestock both own and belong to other people who are cultivated. The results of the research are not by the following accordance with the opinion of Mudita (2005) that the amount of cattle ownership is controlled by farmers, the higher the participation of farmers in implementing beef cattle.

### 3) *Level of Education*

Formal education is a formal education (kindergarten, Primary School, Junior High School, Senior high School, and College) that has been taken by respondents until the research is then expressed in years. Data on the results showed that the long spread of respondents' education was varied. Out of a total of 147 respondents, the percentage of the old education group did not pass the elementary school by 9.6%, the group graduated from the SD by 42.2%, the group passed the SLTP by 27.2%, the group graduated SLTA by 19%, and the undergraduate group of 2%. The Data shows that most of the respondents have short study time in formal education or it can also be interpreted that most of the level of education of respondents is low and the spread is relatively equal.

### 4) *Age*

The respondent is the age of the respondent at the time of the study calculated in the unit year. Age is one of the factors that can affect the productivity of a person in conducting activities, the age of a person will affect his ability to do heavy work because there is an increase in physical abilities as the age increases and at a certain age there will be decreased productivity. The Central Statistic Agency (BPS) states that the age of the population is classified into 2:

A. Age 17-59 year is called productive age.

B. Age > 60 years is called unproductive age.

Based on the results of this study, age with participation showed no significant correlation relationship. Azahari (2005) gives reason for age does not impact the change in the respondents, respondents at any age level do not determine their participation in an activity. Age is closely related to someone's experience but does not guarantee its participation. Because the respondent does the activities according to his

needs so that the less productive person's age is not necessarily the participation is low as well as the respondents who are still productive is not necessarily high participation.

#### 5) Livestock Experience

The experience of raising cattle is a long time that the respondents did a cattle effort to cut cows both owned and cows belonging to others that were cultivated until the time the research was implemented was later expressed in the number of years. Total respondents as many as 147 farmers have a livestock experience based on the year consisting of < 5, 6-10, 11-15, 15-20, and > 20 years, respectively with a percentage of 21%; 67%; 30%; 16%, and 13%. Most of the breeders in Tammekawatang experienced livestock for 6-10 years, one age experience that has passed through the beginner's period but has not yet entered in a long experienced category. Choice as a cow farmer could be because it is in the family of breeder or become a farmer because of seeing the business opportunity that exists in the provision of beef. Experience is part of the decision-making process. The decision that the breeder takes in adopting innovation is closely related to his experience in livestock ventures. Agussabti (2002) stated that the livestock business experience related to failure, the breeder will be more careful in deciding to adopt an innovation. Conversely, if the farming experience is often successful, it tends to be more responsive to the innovations introduced to him. Almost 40% of farmers have more than 10 years of experience, it gives the meaning that most likely farmers have already experienced other empowerment programs previously implemented by the Government.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the collection of data sourced from the respondent's answer which is then recapitulated and analyzed then the conclusion that the farmer who participated in the empowerment of the Tammekawatang Pinrang District, South Sulawesi majority have 1 cattle with an education level of elementary school, aged between 17-50 years, and has a night of livestock for 6-10 years.

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